

INSANE AT TIME SHE SLEW BROWN

Continued from Page One.

press a revolver against his head and tell him that I will kill him if he does not?"

Denies Threat to Slay.

"No," said the witness with emphasis, "I did not."

Under the District Attorney's questioning, Mrs. Bradley reviewed the interview which took place between her, Mrs. Brown, Senator Brown, and her son, Christopher, and reiterated her statement, made on direct examination, that as a result of this interview a compromise was reached, under the terms of which Mrs. Brown asked for the Salt Lake City residence of the Senator, and that Max Brown, the son, was given the farm in Idaho, when she would consent to a divorce. On cross-examination, Mrs. Bradley said that she told Senator Brown to this effect, and he said he would do it, and she reiterated her statement that the day following this interview Senator Brown gave her the pistol, telling her that Mrs. Brown was a vicious woman.

Asked if Senator Brown had not accused her of indiscretions with other men, she replied:

"Senator Brown might have made such accusations, and mentioned these names. Men's names were mentioned perhaps a thousand times by Senator Brown. He was insinuating all the time. He would become furious at times, and was the most jealous person in the world."

Mrs. Bradley admitted that Senator Brown was a drinking man, and that on several occasions she had seen him intoxicated.

"Do you remember the time," asked Mr. Baker, "that you struck Senator Brown with an umbrella during a quarrel, and knocked out some of his teeth?"

"Yes," said the witness, without hesitation, "I will tell you all about that. The Senator was in one of his mad spells. He abused me awfully, abused my family, abused everybody that I had ever known or been connected with, and said the most awful things. Finally, I raised my parasol and hit him in the mouth. His teeth were nothing but shells, and the slightest stroke would break them off. That is the way it happened."

She denied that on one occasion she had a gun in her hand, and that the occasion of a visit to Brown's house, in August, 1906. Asked if she was ever in the Brown house after she and Mrs. Brown quarreled, she said she was; that Brown took her there after Mrs. Brown's death.

She reviewed her story of leaving Salt Lake on December 2 or 4, and repeated that she started for Los Angeles and not for Washington.

District Attorney Baker asked her if it was not true that during the summer of 1906 on the occasion of a trip to Washington by Brown, she had gone to the depot and boarded the train on which he took passage and made a scene.

She admitted going to the train, and that when Brown saw her, he raved and swore when she told him that she intended going to Washington with him, as he had promised to take her. She stayed on the train until it reached Ogden. Just before reaching Ogden, she said she was told to get off.

"Promised to Marry Her."

"Dolly, if you won't go with me, I promise you that just as soon as I return I will make good every promise that I have made you." Mrs. Bradley said that she got off the train at Ogden and returned to Salt Lake.

"Did you not say, Mrs. Bradley, that you would not permit Brown to live with his wife?"

"No; I believe I said once, when something about a financial settlement was suggested, that no financial settlement could be made until the matter was settled, and whether it was or not, that we should put aside all personal feeling and protect our children; that it was they who needed protection, and whose interest we must have at heart."

Many of Mr. Baker's questions indicated that he would offer testimony in rebuttal, and Mrs. Bradley may be again called to the stand.

On direct examination by Judge Powers, Mrs. Bradley stated that marital relations between herself and Bradley ceased in 1898, but that they continued to live in the same house, Mr. Bradley paying his board only.

Mrs. Bradley identified a letter written by her to Brown, in the course of which she expressed deep regret that her relations with Brown had begun illicitly, which was the only "cloud over her anticipated happiness" when they should marry.

Whip Was a Plaything.

Judge Powers asked Mrs. Bradley concerning the whip which was found in her trunk. She stated that it was a plaything given to her by Brown. She accounted for its presence in the trunk by saying that when packing in Salt Lake City she put many things in the trunk hurriedly.

"Did you bring it to use it in any way?"

"I certainly did not," she replied.

On cross-examination, Mrs. Bradley stated that Mrs. Brown had given her children presents. In response to a question from Judge Powers, she stated that they were simply presents that would be given by one friend to another, and that she reciprocated. She said she never had uttered a disrespectful word of Mrs. Brown.

It also developed during Judge Powers' direct-examination that Brown had once deeded property to her, but she had deeded it back. She started to explain the transaction, but an objection from the government stopped the explanation, and she was restricted in her answer to say if it was voluntarily deeded back. She replied that it was absolutely voluntary.

Judge Powers then handed to Mrs. Bradley a large envelope containing several papers, which she identified as one which she had given Col. Kaighn in May, 1906.

This completed the direct-examination, and District Attorney Baker took the witness for cross-examination, asking her if she had not brought to Washington with her several letters written by Senator Brown to her. She said that she brought several letters written by Brown to her, and they were brought in her satchel.

"Were those the ones which were shown to you yesterday, and which were torn up?"

"I presume so."

This ended Mrs. Bradley's examination for the day, and court adjourned at this point for the usual noon recess.

Dr. Whitney Again Called.

After recess Dr. E. W. Whitney was again placed on the stand.

"While you were on the stand you testified that Mrs. Bradley came to your

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office in September, 1902," said Judge Powers. "Now, I want you to state who came with her on that occasion?"

The government objected to this question, stating that it was not relevant, but Judge Powers stated that the object of the question was to show that Senator Brown accompanied her. It was upon this occasion that Mrs. Bradley was suffering from an operation, Dr. Whitney had previously testified.

"Senator Brown came with her in the afternoon. She came alone in the morning."

"Now, doctor, tell the jury what Senator Brown said upon that occasion." This question was also objected to by the prosecution, and the attorneys went to the bench for a consultation with Justice Stafford. The conference lasted for several minutes and at its end, Dr. Whitney was finally excused as a witness. It is assumed that the defense tried to show that Brown admitted in the presence of Dr. Whitney that he had performed the operation.

Salt Lake Lawyer Testifies.

The next witness was Samuel A. King, a lawyer, of Salt Lake City. He testified that he had been acquainted with Senator Brown since 1895. He also knew Mrs. Brown, and became acquainted with Mrs. Bradley during 1898, and knew her very well about June, 1900.

"What was Mrs. Bradley's reputation for peace and good order up to December 8, 1906?" asked Judge Powers.

"It was good."

"Did you ever have occasion to go to Mrs. Bradley for Senator Brown?"

"Yes; I cannot recall the exact date, but it was sometime between the month of September, 1902, and March, 1904; but I do not recall the exact date."

"It was while the cases were pending in the courts against them, was it not?"

"Yes, it was."

The witness at this point turned to Justice Stafford, and stated that he occupied confidential relations with Brown at one time, was his counsel in the proceedings growing out of the arrests, and he did not desire to be placed in a position where it might be considered that he was disclosing confidential communications.

Justice Stafford stated that the questions related to matters that passed between him and Mrs. Bradley, and that he did not believe the witness would be disclosing information that was confidential between a lawyer and client. The witness then proceeded to relate the details concerning his visit to Mrs. Bradley. "I visited Mrs. Bradley," he said, "and endeavored to persuade her that whatever relations may have existed between her and Senator Brown should cease, and if he was under any obligations to her that he was perfectly willing to provide for her and her children, and in reply to my suggestions she stated that she did not desire Mr. Brown's money or his property. She stated that all she desired was for him to fulfill his promise to her and his obligations to her. That was the substance of this interview."

"What, if anything, was said about the children?"

"She said to me on this occasion that Senator Brown was the father of these children, and even though he might not owe an obligation to her, he nevertheless owed an obligation to them to give them a name, and that was all she wanted. She said, could take the place of that."

Mr. King said that Mrs. Bradley was insane on the subject of Senator Brown and her children.

Col. Kaighn Recalled.

Col. Maurice M. Kaighn, whose testimony when he was placed on the stand early this week, resulted in Mrs. Bradley being placed on the stand earlier than the defense had first intended, took the stand following Mr. King, and his testimony commanded the attention of every one. Like Mr. King, he corroborated in every way Mrs. Bradley's statements. He stated that he had known Senator Brown since 1877, and was also acquainted with the Senator's wife, Mrs. Isabelle Cameron Brown, and knew both of them well. He also knew Mrs. Bradley, he said, becoming very well acquainted with her in 1892.

Asked concerning Mrs. Bradley's appearance now and in 1898, he said that it was very much different. Then, and for several years following, she was full of life and vitality, and while not robust, was strong and healthy, and much fresher than at present. He said she was a remarkably bright, intelligent and artistic. He said that he first became aware of the fact that improper relations existed between Brown and Mrs. Bradley in September, 1902.

"About that time I appeared in the preliminary hearing of Senator Brown after his arrest," he said, "and I had a conversation with her at the behest of Senator Brown. I referred to the relation between herself and Senator Brown, the scandal following her, and that this was a terrible condition of affairs."

"I thought she ought to go away then, and she told me that I did not know very much about the situation. I told her that I had talked with Senator Brown, and that he had told me there had been a child born to her. I told her that I did not care to listen further, and she became excited and so agitated that I told her to go ahead."

"You are his attorney," she said, "and you must know all about it. You are interfering with a matter that you do not understand or know, and you are rushing in to interfere like others. I do not want you to think that I am an impure woman or a bad woman. Our relations are based upon my affection for him. Mrs. Brown and I were friends. He came to me in his own house with protestations of love and devotion, and attentions to me, coming to see me without my invitation. I told him that no relations could ever be established between us. He kept after me; he told me he was unhappy. He said that he and Mrs. Brown were husband and wife only in name, that they had discussed the advisability of securing a divorce, and that he was then engaged in a plan of dividing his property, and he kept this up for a long time. I finally yielded. He promised to marry me when the divorce was granted."

"What impressed me most was her terrible earnestness, and when she spoke of him, Mrs. Brown's voice took on a tender tone."

"After that you may state whether Mrs. Brown ever visited your office?"

"Yes; many times. These visits continued up to some time in 1906."

Said She Would Go Insane.

"Do you remember on one occasion when she said she would go insane?"

"If do, although I cannot remember the exact date. It was some time in the fall of 1905."

Col. Kaighn said that on this occasion Mrs. Bradley came rushing into his office in a fearful state, and sank into a chair.

"I said to her," continued Col. Kaighn, "What is the matter?" She was breathing rapidly, and then got up from her chair and paced up and down the room. I said, 'Little woman, you will go crazy; sit down and tell me what is the matter.' 'Oh,' she said, 'the Senator, the Senator, he has come up to me and said, 'You are a friend of Senator Brown; you must listen to me.' I said I had already heard too much of this mat-

ONE OF MRS. BRADLEY'S LETTERS

WRITTEN TO SENATOR BROWN.

Numerous letters written by Mrs. Bradley to Senator Brown were offered in evidence and read by both sides. In nearly all, Mrs. Bradley gives details as to household affairs, intermingled with extravagant terms of affection. The following letter, undated, but written in 1904 or 1905, is a fair sample of all the missives, and is signed "Little Mint Julep," Brown's nickname for Mrs. Bradley:

"My own sweetheart:

"You old dear, to kiss away the scolding I so richly deserve, and pay me ungrateful interest on the investment beside."

"Oh, I know I am reckless and foolish, but, my dear heart, I really try to do what is right and just so far as I am able. Let me tell you just how I stand financially, and then you will know where I am: J. Hogue, \$10; maid, \$5; machine, \$25; dentist, \$14; doctor, \$25; Mrs. Kinney, \$10; Roland Hall, \$4.50; Whiting, \$2.50; Joslin & Park, \$2.75; Tribune, \$47; total, \$174.75."

"I desire to pay Mrs. Kinney, J. Hogue, Roland Hall, and Whiting, I pay \$5 per month on my machine, and have paid \$45 (not through you), so don't swear at that."

"I have an accounting of the money I have spent, and my own personal expenditures (no bills of any kind) have amounted to \$10.63. I think I have spent it wisely. I will let you judge a few days hence. When you know me better, you won't consider me absolutely without reason, judgment, or conscience, nor will you feel that I am not to be trusted out of sight. (Here follows details as to expenditure of money.)"

"The thing that I am most unreasonable about is loving you. No matter whether you flatter me, pet me, embrace me—or scold me, blow me, beat me—I love you as ardently, as passionately as any one could possibly."

"I love to be with you under any and all circumstances, and I look forward with longing to the near future that seems to promise a week of exquisite love and bliss without even a light breeze to mar the serenity of that peaceful hour of pleasure."

"I wish I could find my moorings—get settled down to something, somewhere, with some feeling of security and restfulness. I am so tired—so tired of this wretched abnormal position of turmoil and strife."

"This hollow mockery is sapping my life blood away, and I have nothing to offer you but weariness, and love. I was in hopes that everything would continue in the same way until after my trip, and I thought with a free body and soul I might evolve some plan out of the chaos of my life."

"My dear, how much I love you. Every thought is lightened by you, and all my sadness seems crestfallen with the knowledge of your love and sympathy. I shall be everything with them, and a wreck without them. You will hardly fathom the mood I am in by reading this letter, but just as I write, do I feel. One moment, when I reflect on the bitterness of my life, I am filled to overflowing with anger and resentment. Then, when I think of you, is the winter of my discontent, made glorious summer, and my heart leaps to flow forth to you in words and kisses. My darling (child though you think me), there is no woman's heart stronger or truer or bigger than mine is, to love you, admire you, and worship you."

"Your success and happiness are more than anything in the world to me, and when they are achieved, I shall be content. I shall be alone tonight, and I am really alone all the time that I am not with you."

"Our souls at least are free; and 'tis in vain We would against them make the flesh obey— The spirit, in the end, will have its way."

"I have been writing quite a while, dear, so I am going to bid you good night, and I will hand this to you."

"Yours, most affectionately,

"LITTLE MINT JULEP."

ter, but she was so agitated I told her to tell me what she thought."

"What do you think? He has been abusing me frightfully and horribly. That man has performed three operations on me, and because I would not consent to the fourth, he is saying the most dangerous things to me and about my family."

Col. Kaighn said that he tried to soothe her, but that she had not recovered from her excitement when she left the room. She had a strange hysterical laugh on this occasion, she said, and her hands were cold. In the spring of 1906, about May, Col. Kaighn said Mrs. Bradley came into his office "in a gale of good spirits," and said to him:

Acknowledged the Children.

"I have so much to tell you, Arthur is himself and has acknowledged the children."

At this point Judge Powers placed in evidence the acknowledgment of the parties, by Brown, an undertaker's receipt made out to Brown for the funeral of the child born in Ogden, and the decree in Mrs. Bradley's divorce suit. There was also the finding of fact in this divorce suit among the papers, and from this it appeared that Mrs. Bradley obtained a divorce because her husband, at the time it was granted, December, 1905, was undergoing a term of imprisonment in Nevada for embezzlement.

Col. Kaighn identified these papers as being left with him by Mrs. Bradley on the occasion of this visit, and stated that after the shooting he turned them over to Judge Powers. Later in the spring, following this visit, Mrs. Bradley came to him and seemed to be in the depths of despair, and said that Brown was cruel and unkind to her. She said she was going to kill herself. She said that perhaps her death might move him to be good to the children. She seemed to be determined, and Col. Kaighn said, and when she left he immediately went to see Senator Brown and told him about her threat and of her earnestness, but the latter said he did not believe she would carry her threat out.

Col. Kaighn detailed at length another visit shortly after this, when Mrs. Bradley related to him of being in want of money, and that there were several suits against her for collect bills. Although Brown had promised to attend to them, he had not.

Admitted His Love.

Finally, he said, at Senator Brown's suggestion, Mrs. Bradley came to Brown's office to meet him. When she arrived, Brown was not there, so Col. Kaighn started out, and after finding him, brought him in. Col. Kaighn said he was surly and disagreeable. The witness said he started to leave the room and let them discuss their troubles, but they would not let him go. He said, insisted on him staying.

Mrs. Bradley pleaded with the Senator, he said, and finally the latter's manner changed and he became more tender and kind. The interview closed with Brown putting his arm around Mrs. Bradley and saying, "You know that I love you, Dolly, and I want to do right by you and the children. I want to tell you so here in the presence of my friend, Col. Kaighn."

In reply to a question by the District Attorney, Col. Kaighn said that, in his opinion, Mrs. Bradley was not violently insane, but that on the subject of Brown and the children, she was undoubtedly irresponsible.

Secured Her Divorce.

Albert R. Barnes, assistant attorney general of Utah, followed Col. Kaighn

on the stand, and was the last witness of the day. He corroborated Mrs. Bradley in many details of her story. He was formerly in Senator Brown's office, and later left and began practicing by himself. He represented her when she was arrested.

He testified that Mrs. Bradley came to him in the fall of 1905, following Mrs. Brown's death, and told him that Brown had sent her to see him concerning the securing of a divorce from her husband. He said that he told her that before taking any steps he desired to see Brown. When he saw Brown, the latter did not tell him to take up the matter on account of their previous association. However, he testified he told Senator Brown that Mrs. Bradley was entitled to a divorce, and that he would get a friend to institute the proceedings.

Brown, he said, did not seem to be pleased with this idea. When the suit was filed, he said, and the referee appointed, Mrs. Bradley came and told him that the Senator did not want her to get that divorce, and that he told her the complaint was not properly drawn and that a decree would not be binding.

"I told her," continued the witness, "that the complaint was all right, and that a decree would be good. She told me to go ahead."

Mr. Barnes said that he represented Mrs. Bradley when she pleaded guilty, and he tried to get her to change her plea, stating to her that it meant a term in the penitentiary. "She told me she would not change her plea; she would not deny these children, and that she would take this means of openly confessing that they were her children."

Advised Against Operation.

The witness said that Mrs. Bradley came to see him in February, 1906, and she was very unhappy, depressed, and suffering, and told him that she was to be castrated, and that he told her to go ahead."

"She told me," said the witness, "that Brown had given her \$100 and insisted that she should have an operation performed. I talked to her and tried to get her not to do it, and told her to take the money back. I told her I would take Senator Brown, and then I went to his office."

Here the district attorney objected to the witness stating what he told Senator Brown when he saw him, but Justice Stafford ruled that it was proper for him to relate on the stand what he told Mrs. Bradley in the meantime after he returned from seeing Brown. Mrs. Bradley in the meanwhile having remained in his office.

"When I returned, I told Mrs. Bradley that I had told Senator Brown that he could not afford to add this crime to the list of crimes already against him. He told me nothing wrong would be done, and I secured her promise that she would not submit to such an operation."

Mr. Barnes will resume the stand when court convenes this morning at 10 o'clock.

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The contest will close at noon To-day, when the committee will carefully examine the menus submitted and decide on the four best. The Washington Herald will award four prizes of \$5 each to the winners.

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